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Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Cuba* and Palestine: draft resolution**

Consequences of the Israeli invasion for the human rights situation in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of 1993,[2] and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[4] and other human rights instruments,

Guided by relevant human rights instruments and international humanitarian law, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899[5] and 1907[5] respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, which prohibit attacks on and bombardment of civilian populations and objects and lay down obligations for general protection against dangers arising from military operations against civilian objects, hospitals, relief materials and means of transportation,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

1 Resolution 217 A (III).

2 A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

3 See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

4 United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

5 See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

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Recalling the commitments of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[6] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[7]

Stressing that the right to life constitutes the most fundamental of all human rights,

Condemning Israeli military operations in Lebanon, which constitute gross and consistent human rights violations of the Lebanese people,

Taking note of the strong condemnation by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of the killing of civilians in Qana, and her call to take measures to protect civilian lives and civilian objects,

1. *Emphasizes* that Israeli attacks and unwarranted killing of innocent civilians and the destruction of houses, property and infrastructure in Lebanon are a breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and international humanitarian law and constitute flagrant violations of human rights;

2. *Condemns* the massive bombardment by Israel of Lebanese civilian populations, especially the massacres in Qana, Marwaheen, Al Duweir, Al Bayadah, Al Qaa, Chiyah, Ghazieh and other towns of Lebanon, causing thousands of deaths and injuries mostly among children and women, the displacement of up to one million civilians, and outflows of refugees fleeing heavy shelling and bombardment of the civilian population, thus exacerbating the magnitude of the human suffering of the Lebanese;

3. *Also condemns* the Israeli bombardment of vital civilian infrastructure resulting in extensive destruction and heavy damage to public and private property;

4. *Calls upon* the international community urgently to provide the Government of Lebanon with financial assistance in support of the national early recovery and reconstruction process, including the rehabilitation of victims, return of displaced persons, and restoration of the essential infrastructure.

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[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[7] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.